

DAILY LEADER

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MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865.

Sherman as a Negotiator.

The terms of peace—for such they are,

and not merely terms of surrender,

which the telegraph gives as those recently

agreed upon between Sherman and Johnston,

are by no means such as we should

expect to be made by a General of Sherman's

reputation for ability and patriotism.

They will rouse the people of the entire

North with indignation and alarm, which

only the announcement that they are

unanimously disapproved by the President,

by the Cabinet, and by Lieutenant

General Grant can allay. The very

possibility that by the mere agreement of a

subordinate military officer the whole

power of the Government might be

paralyzed, the whole suffering and

sacrifice of the war come to naught,

the crime of murder and treason be left

unpunished, and the murderers and traitors,

protected by amnesty and agreements,

permitted to mis-rule the South again,

and when they please, to raise renewed

rebellion, knowing from the past that even

should they fail they will not be punished,

suggests that our duty is not yet done, and

that the rebellion is not yet crushed.

Thank God there is no danger of such a

commutation and a spoils of treason

now. Two weeks ago there might have

been. The nation and its great

leader were relaxing and merciful. But

the rebellion has murdered Mercy, and

Justice with drawn sword now confronts

them. The assassination of the President

has opened the eyes of the nation to the

horrible wickedness of the Southern

traitors, and they are determined not only

to crush it, but to extirpate its seeds and

wipe away from the earth all possibility of

future insurrection. They will do nothing

for vengeance, but everything for the

security of the future. And so they demand

that justice be done to traitors—such

an example be made of them that in all

future time no man shall dare to raise his

hand against the national life.

We have said that, two weeks ago,

the nation was in a lenient mood. But

even then such terms as Sherman has

agreed upon would have shocked and

startled it. Saying nothing of their spirit, of the

unprecedented protection they give to

criminals, of the premium they offer for

insurrection, the very impudence with

which a subordinate officer, commanding

only a part of our grand army, usurps

functions not only of the executive but

of the legislative and judicial departments

of his government, is most astonishing.

General Sherman does not, as did his great

superior in rank and genius, Gen. Grant,

confer himself to military matters, but

proceeds to decide judicial questions in

a manner that would be ridiculous were

it not alarming. He coolly grants amnesty,

not only to Johnston's soldiers, (even that

would be a stretch of his prerogative),

but to the entire people of the South, Jeff

Davis and all. Not only this, but he

pleagues the Government to recognize the

rebel officials now in charge of State

Governments in insurrectionary States. These

propositions are not only utterly

absurd to the sense of justice of the North

but they are, unless authorized by the

President, a most impudent and dangerous

usurpation of the whole functions of

government, for which an offer of less

distinction and merit than General Sherman

would have been cashed.

There is no need for us to discuss these

propositions. They are revolting to the

free North. They are a terrible injustice

to the Union people of the South. They

offer a premium for future insurrection.

The people will rejoice to know that they

are unanimously condemned by the

government, and that Grant has come down

to superintend matters in person.

Robert E. Lee.

It is hard for us to understand the

veneration with which a large proportion

of the Northern people have affected to

regard General Lee. It is a great folly to

attempt to invest him with romance, or

make him a hero. General Lee has no

claim whatever on the American people.

Education by the country, a salaried officer

in his service, holding her commission

bound by his position, by his special

order, by his honor, to his defense, he turned

the sword which she had given him against

her leaders. He is more criminal than the

civil leaders of the rebellion, because his

very profession was the defense of the

Union. It may be said that he hesitated

long before he took the step. It will

be noticed that he hesitated only until the

State of Virginia offered him the command

of her army, and that as soon as he

had received this offer he abandoned his

commission under the United States.

THE FUNERAL CORTAGE.

Progress of the Remains—From Baltimore to Washington.

The following dispatch, describing the

progress of the remains of the President

from Baltimore to Harrisburg, failed to get

through to the Western press on Saturday

morning:

LEAVING BALTIMORE.

The funeral train started from Baltimore

at a few minutes past 3 o'clock P. M. by

the Northern Central Railway. Dr. Du

Barry, the General Superintendent, having

charge of the working of the road. William

B. Wilson, the superintendent of the telegraph

attached to the line, was also on the

train, provided with a pocket telegraph

instrument, to be used to communicate in

information in case of necessity. Every

possible pains had been taken by Mr. Du

Barry and his associates to render the

situation of the passengers comfortable.

THE CORTAGE.

Crowds as large and dense as those

which assembled at Washington

assembled at the station on its departure. They

lined the banks and margins of the road

for several miles, many taking off their

hats in profound respect for the deceased.

GOV. CURTIS.

Upon reaching the State line at 5:30, it

was found that Gov. Curtis had arrived

from Harrisburg in a special train, accom-

panied by his staff, consisting of Adj. Gen.

Russell, Quartermaster Gen. Reynolds, In-

spection Gen. Lemuel Todd, Surgeon Gen.

James A. Phillips, and Col. B. B. Roberts,

S. B. Thomas, Frank Johnson, and John A.

Wright. Gov. Curtis joined Gov. Brad-

ford, who was in the front car with his staff,

consisting of Adj. Gen. Barry, Gen. Ed-

ward Shriver, and Lieut. Col. Thomas J.

Morris Henry Tyson, and A. J. Ridgely.

Gov. Curtis, commanding the Depart-

ment of Pennsylvania, accompanied

Gov. Curtis. The funeral cortege consisted

of Major W. McMichael, A. D. C., and

Capt. L. Howard.

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The greeting of the Governors of Pen-

nsylvania and Maryland, adjoining States,

was exceedingly cordial.

SHREWSBURY.

Shrewsbury was reached at 6 o'clock.

The cortege was received at 6 o'clock.

The well dressed citizens, and black and

white formed an interesting group. The

gleam produced by the death for the time

levelled all distinctions.

CURTIS ROWS.

At various other places the national

banner was displayed either festooned

with garlands or bearing a black border.

The same solemnity of countenance was

everywhere seen, and all seemed to be

profoundly silent spectators of the burial

cortege.

AT YORK.

At York the sidewalks, as well as the

doors and windows, were crowded with

people. Banners of mourning and draped

flags were everywhere seen. The train was

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